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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/873,061	05/31/2001	Dean Tan	50277-1510	4009
29989	7590	09/14/2005	EXAMINER	
HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP			BLACK, LINH	
2055 GATEWAY PLACE			ART UNIT	
SUITE 550			PAPER NUMBER	
SAN JOSE, CA 95110			2167	

DATE MAILED: 09/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/873,061

Applicant(s)

TAN ET AL.

Examiner

LINH BLACK

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2,3,5-13,17-25,27,28,30-38 and 42-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2,3,5-13,17-25,27,28,30-38 and 42-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/2/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the Applicants' Amendment, dated 6/10/05.
Claims 1,4,14-16, 26, 29, 39-41, and 51-53 have been cancelled. Claims 2, 17, 27, 42, 51 are independent claims.
2. No response/amendment has been received regarding the drawings' objection in the non-final office action dated 2/2/04. The objection is still stand. IDS dated Feb 2005 is considered herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-3, 6-13, 17-18, 20-25, 27-28, 31-38, 42-43, 45-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al. (USP 6185587), and further in view of Bowman-Amuah (US 2003/0058277) and Freeman et al. (US 6828992).

3. As per independent claims 2 and 27, Bernardo et al. teaches:

“a method of building a web site” – the title; col. 1, lines 25-30.

presenting a user with a series of one or more user interfaces including controls for modifying a template that defines a first arrangement of components for a template web site – col. 8, line 34 to col. 9, line 18. (Views/Interfaces allow users to choose options of creating a new web site or modifying an existing one); col. 7, lines 1-66.

receiving input from the user in response to user interaction with the controls on the series of one or more interfaces - figs. 4-11 (interfaces where a user can select options, the system will then use the user's chosen options to further the process of creating user's web site); col. 7, line 43 to col. 18, line 44.

creating a user site file holding data indicating a modified arrangement of components based on the input from the user - figs. 3-5; col. 7, lines 10-61; col. 9, lines 5- 67; (Bernardo et al. teach: “At step 8, a site creator may select the desired features/options.” – lines 43-44; “At step 12, the tool identifies which templates in a library of stored templates are associated with the features/options selected in step(s) 8. Upon identification of the associated templates, the tool may determine certain fields (required or desired) relevant to completing each template.” – col. 7, lines 55-57. Thus, Examiner interprets “a user site file” as a template that associated with Web-site creator's chosen options.)

causing a web site building component to automatically build the web site based on the user site file, wherein the web site building component builds the web site by performing the steps of: calling routines to create, within a database, database objects for storing and retrieving properties of components, of the web site, that are specified in the user site file - col. 7, line 55 to col. 8, line 32; col. 9, lines 5-29; col. 10, lines 25-59.

calling routines to load information from the user site file into said database objects, and executing a routine to form one of the web site pages based on the database objects in response to receiving a request for the page – col. 7, line 55 to col. 8, line 32.

Bernardo et al. teach wherein each web page of the web site is stored in an unassembled form in the database – col. 6, lines 41-45; col. 10, lines 25-39. Bernardo et al. do not teach XML file/template using XML. Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716. Bowman-Amuah teaches access privilege based on the role of the user – par. 0888. However, Bernado and Bowman-Amuah do not explicitly disclose dynamically assemble the requested web page of the web sites based on the database objects and the access privileges for the requestor. Freeman et al. teach “user interface with dynamic menu option organization” – the tile; web pages are created dynamically based on the users’ relationship to the institution or the patient, and the users function or job, and information access privileges...” – col. 6, lines 43-45. As the requested web pages are created based on users’ access privileges, users in

different authority groups will be shown different web pages. . Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bernardo et al.'s teaching with the well-known XML in order to have XML's advantages such as XML enables data interchange and is platform and application independent; precision search and retrieval including vertical and horizontal information navigation paths. In addition, dynamic assemble of requested web pages based on users' access privileges allow users to see only user's authorized portions of data.

4. As per claims 6, 20, 31, and 45, Bernardo et al. teach "the document displayable by the web browser is an hypertext markup language (HTML) document" – col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 11.
5. As per claims 7-8, 32-33, Bernardo et al. teach "user site data structure/second data structure" - col. 9, lines 5-29; col. 10, lines 25-59; Bernardo et al. do not suggest: "the user site data structure is an extensible markup language (XML) document". Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716.
6. As per claims 9, 22-23, 34, 47-48, Bernardo et al. do not teach wherein XML element types used in the first data structure and XML element types used in the user site data structure are defined in a shared document type definition (DTD)

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document. Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716. Bowman-Amuah teaches XML and DTD – paragraph 0715. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bernardo et al.'s teaching with XML and DTD because the purpose of a DTD is to define the legal building blocks of an XML document. And XML provides an application independent way of sharing data. With a DTD, independent groups of people can agree to use a common DTD for interchanging data.

7. As per claims 10, 35, Bernardo et al. teach wherein a particular component included in the first arrangement of components is a component that is dynamically generated at a second web site – col. 10, lines 25-59.
8. As per claims 11 and 36, Bernardo et al. teach: “the modified arrangement of components includes the particular component, and the web site includes a link to the second web site for generating the particular component” - col. 10, lines 25-59; especially page 51-59.
9. As per claims 12 and 37, Bernardo et al. teach:
“creating a plurality of component data structures, each component data structure holding data indicating one or more properties of a component for the first arrangement of components” – col. 7, lines 10-67.

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“the first data structures includes one or more references to one or more component data structures of the plurality of component data structures” – col. 7, lines 55-58; col. 10, lines 29-59.

“the user site data structure includes one or more references to one or more component data structures of the plurality of component data structures” – col. 8, lines 7-19; col. 10, lines 31-59.

10. As per claims 13 and 38, Bernardo et al. teach:

“creating a second data structure holding data indicating a second arrangement of components, the second arrangement associated with a second type of web site” – col. 9, lines 5-25.

In the specification, applicants have not defined explicitly the “second type of web site”. However, Bernardo et al. teach an authorized user is able to modify an individual area or the web site or to modify all of the site areas – figs. 9 and 5; As a user modifies a site, new options are added or chosen etc... the identification process of associated/new templates will be created, new web pages or different type of web sites would be created – col. 7, lines 32-57.

11. As per independent claims 17 and 42, Bernardo et al. teaches:

“a method of building a web site” – the title; col. 1, lines 25-30.

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creating a first data structure holding data indicating one or more adjustable properties of one or more components for a page for the web site - figs. 3-5; col. 7, lines 10-61; col. 9, lines 5- 67.

presenting a user with a series of one or more user interfaces including controls for determining one or more values corresponding to the one or more adjustable properties - col. 8, line 34 to col. 9, line 18. (Views/Interfaces allow users to choose options of creating a new web site or modifying an existing one); col. 7, lines 1-9.

receiving user input indicating the one or more values in response to user interaction with the controls on the series of one or more interfaces – figs. 4-11 (interfaces where a user can select options, the system will then use the user's chosen options to further the process of creating user's web site); col. 7, line 43 to col. 18, line 44.

in response to the user input, automatically performing the step of building the one or more components in the web site based on the one or more values - figs. 3-5; col. 7, lines 10-61; col. 9, lines 5- 67.

wherein said step of building the one or more components in the web site includes translating data in the second data structure to commands to cause creation within a database system of one or more database objects to support the one or more components -- col. 7, line 55 to col. 8, line 32; col. 10, lines 25-59.

Bernardo et al. teach "the templates may comprise a database storing profiles, fields, forms, views, text, formulas, and other items." – col. 10, lines 27-29. Bernardo et al. also teach the creation or modification of templates – col. 4, lines 21-25; col. 11, lines

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14-18. Since, the templates may comprise a database to store related objects, when new templates are created, at least a new database is created to store related objects.

Bernardo et al. do not explicit suggest “wherein each database object... wherein the first set of actions is different from the second set of actions wherein the first stored procedure requires that the requestor possess a different set of access privileges to be executed than the second stored procedure”. Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716. Bowman-Amuah teaches access privilege based on the role of the user – par. 0888; “an object is a software package that contains both data and procedures” – col. 0210. However, Bernado and Bowman-Amuah do not explicitly disclose creating the requested web page of the web sites based on the database objects and the access privileges for the requestor. Freeman et al. teach “user interface with dynamic menu option organization” – the tile; web pages are created dynamically based on the users’ relationship to the institution or the patient, and the users function or job, and information access privileges...” – col. 6, lines 43-45. As the requested web pages are created based on users’ access privileges, users in different authority groups will be shown different web pages, therefore, the first stored procedure performs a different set of actions than the second stored procedure. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bernardo et al.’s teaching with the well-known XML in order to have XML’s advantages such as XML enables data interchange and is platform and application independent; precision search and retrieval including vertical and horizontal information

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navigation paths. In addition, dynamic assemble of requested web pages based on users' access privileges allow users to see only user's authorized portions of data.

12. As per claims 18, 43, Bernardo et al. do not suggest: "an extensible markup language (XML) document". Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716.

13. As per claims 21 and 46, Bernardo et al. teach creating a second data structure holding data indicating the one or more values for the one or more adjustable properties of the component based on the user input – col. 8, lines col. 9, lines 5-29. However, Bernardo et al. do not suggest: "an extensible markup language (XML) document". Bowman-Amuah teaches dynamic web pages, web sites can be created – paragraphs 0256 and 0735; using XML, HTML in generating web pages – pars. 0708-0716.

14. As per claims 24 and 49, Bernardo et al. teach:
"wherein the component is generated at a second web site" - col. 9, lines 54-67, especially, line 65.

In the specification, applicants have not defined explicitly the "second type of web site". However, Bernardo et al. teach an authorized user is able to modify an individual

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area or the web site or to modify all of the site areas – figs. 9 and 5; As a user modifies a site, new options are added or chosen etc... the identification process of associated/new templates will be created, new web pages or different type of web sites would be created – col. 7, lines 32-57.

15. As per claims 25 and 50, Bernardo et al. teach:

“the step of building the component in the web site comprises including a link to the second web site in the web site” -

Bernardo et al. teach that web site creator can modify or update web sites – figs. 4 and 9-12; col. 8, lines 34-61; col. 9, lines 5-29; Bernardo et al. teach “options may include choices regarding editing text, colors, graphics or other objects, as well as, choices regarding positioning of objects, creation of new objects, deleting objects, adding links to other sites, security provisions, and other choices.” - col. 9, line 63 to col. 10, line 10. Thus, if a web site creator chooses to modify a web site to add a link to a second web site, the object will be created and saved in an appropriate database – col. 6, lines 16-18.

“the link includes data indicating the one or more values corresponding to the one or more adjustable parameters.” – col. 10, lines 40-59 (especially, “For example, a link may include a uniform resource locator (URL) that may link to another web page” – col. 10, lines 52-54). URLs can be changed or are adjustable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 19, 30, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al. (USP 6185587), Bowman-Amuah (US 2003/0058277), Freeman et al. (US 6828992), and further in view of Brooke et al. (US 6748569).

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16. As per claims 5, 19, 30, 44, Bernardo et al. and Bowman-Amuah do not teach XSLT.

However, Brooke et al. teach XML server pages language – the title. Brooke et al. teach creating an extensible stylesheet language transformation (XSLT) document for forming a document displayable by a web browser process operated by the user – col. 6, lines 4-54. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bernardo et al.'s and Bowman-Amuah's teachings with Brooke et al. in order to advantageously allow web page developers and other content providers to switch from editing numerous markup language files to implement a change to creating data forms using scripts that retrieve data and style information from common sources where possible – col. 13, lines 60-64.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-3, 5-13, 17-25, 27-28, 30-38, 42-50, have been considered but not persuasive. Regarding claim 2, page 17, 3rd and 4th paragraphs, Applicants state that "the element of "in response to receiving a request, from a requestor, for the requested web site page of the web site, determining access privileges for the requestor" is not shown by Bernardo, and Bernardo does not teach determining the access privileges of a requestor of a web page". These newly amended limitations are now cited in claim 2 above.

Regarding Applicants' argument on page 18 that "In the approach of Bernardo, web pages are created in step 22 of FIG. 3, which is long before any request is received

for the web page"... Bernado does not teach assembling a web page based on the access privileges of the requestor", Examiner finds that the newly added limitation "assembling a web page...based on the access privileges" is shown in claim 2's citations above. However, Bowman-Amuah and Freeman et al. do teach assembling a web page based on the access privileges of the requestor in addition to Bernado's teaching of web sites' creation and templates as in claim 2.

Regarding Applicants' arguments on page 20 that Bernado and Bowman-Amuah do not teach the newly added limitations to claim 17, please see the new rejection for claim 17 above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

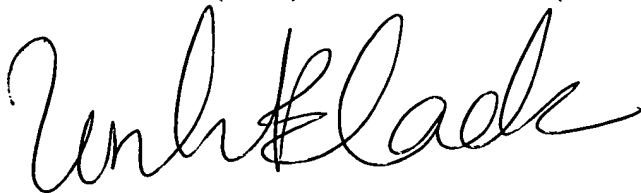
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LINH BLACK whose telephone number is 571-272-4106. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN BREENE can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



LINH BLACK
Examiner
Art Unit 2167

August 29, 2005



Julie S. Wasson
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2167